

Palmetto

The Official Journal of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

PARTISAN



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November 2009

ACC Balks...But No One Scores!

The Atlantic Coast Conference along with the Myrtle Beach Chamber of Commerce announced May of this year that Myrtle Beach was awarded the 2011 and 2013 Atlantic Coast Conference baseball tournaments. The announcement came after intense negotiations as several other sites had offered bids. Mickey James, president of the Myrtle Beach NAACP offered a letter of support. The General Manager of the Myrtle Beach Minor League and political representatives statewide, including Rep. James Clyburn (D) U. S. 6th Congressional District, all approved this decision. With the economy of the state spiraling downward and unemployment reaching above ten percent, this was great news for all the people of South Carolina.

In less than two months this decision was reversed! Why? Because an organization known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said they could not accept or endorse this tournament. The tournament would help their members gain employment in these hard economic times. Their reason was because the Confederate Flag was flying beside the Soldiers Monument on the statehouse grounds. In less time than you could say foul ball, the ACC released this statement "It's unfortunate that this miscommunication occurred, and since the original announcement, we have had productive conversation with the NAACP. In the end, given the conference commitment to diversity, equality and human rights, our institutions has determined that this change should be made."

Here they go again. This explanation (if you can call it that) should insult every citizen of the South Carolina. The infiltration of members from the NAACP into the governing body of the ACC does a great disservice in the

name of diversity, equality and human rights to those honoring their heritage. The ACC with it's pandering to every unfounded whim is a disgrace to their organization and its member institutions.

A decision was made in 2000 concerning the placement of the Confederate Flag on the statehouse grounds by the governing body of the people of South Carolina. While all the people did not endorse this decision, the majority of the citizens of this great state has moved past this issue and respects the flag at the Confederate soldier's monument. The so-called boycott has been a total failure in South Carolina; the numbers speak greatly in favor of increased tourism to the state. This past year, the Confederate Relic Room showed a 24% increase in attendance. It is past time for the chambers of commerce, media, politicians and all people of good will to stand up and inform the NAACP, ACC and the NCAA that "race baiting" will no longer be tolerated in South Carolina. Another example of increased tourist is the Carnival Cruise lines announced their 2,056 passenger cruise ship, Carnival Fantasy, will make the Port of Charleston a year round



destination point. This move was applauded by those who seek an economic recovery for our state.

Let's be clear, this is not about a baseball tournament being played in South Carolina. It is about an organization, founded by Marxist that will celebrate their one hundredth anniversary this year. In more recent times, the NAACP has practiced cultural, historical, and economic intimidation across the American landscape. This organization is one whose members know they are irresponsible and one that does not represent their

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2009 Outstanding Southern Citizen Award

The "Outstanding Southern Citizen Award" was awarded to the director of the SC Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum, Allen Roberson, at the SC Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans annual conference in March, by Commander Randy Burbage. He was surprised and honored to receive it at the April 14 monthly meeting of the Palmetto Camp 22 in Cayce, where he presented a program on the Colin J. McRae Archival Collection. The award was presented to Roberson by SCV SC Division 6th Brigade Commander, Frank Berry.



He was awarded this award because of the joint SC SCV-SCCRRMM project to conserve the most significant remaining flags in the museum's collection. This is a three year project where the cost of the conservation of these flags is divided between the SCV and the museum. So far the Pee Dee Rifles flag has been conserved and is now on display. Three other flags are now packed and ready for shipment to the conservation lab: the Catawba Rangers flag, representing first Co. A of the 10th SC Volunteer Cavalry Battalion and the Co. H of the 4th SC Volunteer Cavalry Regiment; "Gregg's Green," a company flag of the 1st SC Volunteer Infantry Regiment; and the 7th SC Battalion "Enfield Rifles" flag. There are plans being made to exhibit the above flags during the National Civil War Sesquicentennial

and highlight the partnership of the museum with the South Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans.

You always wonder what makes a young person choose a career in history. Well, Mr. Roberson was born on June 3rd (which is also Jefferson Davis' birthday) in Belton, South Carolina. He is the son of Florence Richbourg and "States Rights" Roberson. His father's name has continued with Allen's oldest son being named States. Mr. Roberson is a descendant of John Tyler Thompson who

enlisted with the 16th South Carolina in Honea Path, South Carolina, and served in General States Rights Gist's brigade. A young man with this heritage could only be destined to follow a career in loving and promoting history. Another important fact is that Allen won second place in a United Daughters of the Confederacy sponsored seventh grade essay contest with the topic "The Battle of Chancellorsville". There his interest was peaked and he never gets too much history. His serving at the Relic Room has become a natural.

Mr. Roberson has served as Director of the Confederate Relic Room since 1998. His previous job was at Parris Island Marine Corps Museum. It is with great care and perseverance that he and his staff have been able to reestablish the museum as one of only 13 of approximately 220 museums in South Carolina accredited with the American Association of Museums.

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STANDING GUARD

Randy Burbage
SC Division Commander

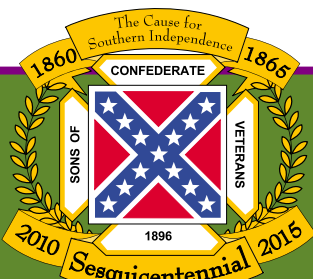
For as long as I can remember strange and comical things have taken place in my life. I have always tried to laugh them off while finding the good in each and every one of these unusual events. Several years ago I was on the way to Daytona for motorcycle “Speed Week” with some friends. We stopped at a rest area on I-95 just outside Savannah where I met a large dog that hated gorillas. I know the dog hated gorillas because, as a prank, I was walking around the rest area wearing a gorilla suit. That rather large and ferocious dog chased me to the car and would have ripped that gorilla suit right off if he had caught me. I found out I can run very fast if something with teeth is chasing me.

Another “event” happened recently as I traveled to Florence for a visit with the Pee Dee Rifles Camp. I was headed north on I-95 and decided to stop in Santee to top off the gas tank in my Dodge Ram Hemi pickup, “Big Blue”. After filling the tank with fuel, I went inside to get a bottle of water. There were two nice black ladies working inside, one them restocking the shelves with merchandise and the other operating the cash register. Just as I approached the counter, my cellular phone with the “Ole Miss” Band Ringtone started playing the Southern National Anthem, “Dixie”. One of the ladies snapped to attention and saluted me just as I answered the phone. She yelled out, “Why did you stop the music? I was paying my respects to the flag! Am I saluting the right way?” “Yes, you are”, I said, “It’s perfect.” I came to attention and returned her salute. We exchanged high fives before I left the store. I walked out the door smiling and heard the lady tell the cashier, “See, I can do some things right.”

At a time when the media is attacking us, trying to drive a wedge between the races and accusing our members of being racists, subtle messages are often sent to us letting us know that things are not always what they seem to be. We just have to keep our eyes, ears and minds open to recognize these messages. One chance encounter with a lady I had never seen before and will probably never see again made my day and reinforced my belief that I have nothing to be ashamed of. History is what it is and we can’t change it. My Confederate heritage is a part of who I am and I will always be proud of that. “In Dixie Land I’ll take my stand to live and die in Dixie; Away, away, away down South in Dixie.”

Standing Guard for Our Ancestors,

Randy B. Burbage
Randall B. Burbage
SC Division Commander



Celebrating 150 Years of Southern Pride

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The Official Journal of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

PARTISAN

Joe Payne - Editor-In-Chief
Cindy Socia - Art Director/Designer

The *Palmetto Partisan* is published periodically by the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a service to our members. Nonmembers may subscribe to the newsletter for \$20.00 per annum. It will be sent free of charge to libraries and to public and private schools upon request. Send all subscriptions to:

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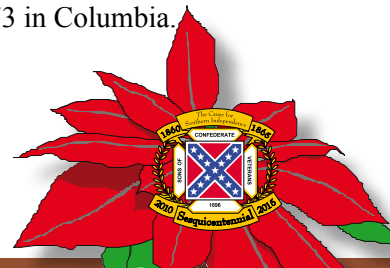
Paul C. Graham has volunteered to become an Associate Editor of the Palmetto Partisan. Paul is native of Columbia and

having received both a BA and MA in Philosophy from USC. He has been involved in editing *Transactions* for the SC Masonic Research Society, as well as, *The Legionary* for the Wade Hampton Camp 273 in Columbia.



Bill Norbris has been a member of the SCV since 2000 and has been a Life member since 2005. He is also a Life Member of the SC Di-

vision and a Life member of Secession Camp # 4 in Charleston. He has served as Lt. Commander and is currently Commander there. He was also the Editor of the camp newsletter, The Sentinel, for five years winning the Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award in 2005 and 2006. He has received the Meritorious Service Medal and the Distinguished Service Medal from National. He is also a reenactor and a member of the 10th SCVI.



South Carolina Division to Host 3rd Annual Leadership Conference

A successful leader will turn obstacles and uncertainty into opportunity for their organization.

The South Carolina Division will host its 3rd annual Leadership Conference on January 8 - 10, 2010 at Camp Kinard. The conference will begin with the SC Division Executive Meeting on January 8. On January 9 and 10, breakout sessions will offer current and future leaders the opportunity to strengthen their camps. Conference sessions will include Commanders, Adjutant/Treasurer, Chaplains and more. There will be a special time allotment for SC Division Committees to convene and discuss their goals for the year. You are encouraged to attend if you desire to make a difference in your camp. Camp Kinard, which is located in Batesburg-Leesville, has facilities to accommodate overnight stays. Information about registering for the conference will be distributed through your current camp leadership or you may contact SC Division Chief of Staff David Rentz for more information.

SC Division H.L. Hunley JROTC Awards Program Giant 2008-2009 Success

The third annual South Carolina Division H.L. Hunley Junior ROTC Awards Program for the 2008-2009 school year, proved to be a great success, with more than 93 state high school units participating.

The Program received such nationwide attention that word stretched as far as Harlingen, Texas where a Marine Corps Academy contacted us, to see if they could receive the award for the second consecutive year.

Requirements are that the cadet should have displayed the core values of the United States Navy and Marine Corps during the candidate’s school year. Those traits are Honor, Courage, and Commitment. The award should go to a rising sophomore cadet, although some schools choose to present the award to their top cadet regardless of what year group because of the importance they placed on the award.

Also this year Division Commander Randy Burbage and Hunley Program Chairman Trip Wilson traveled to Columbia, Tennessee for the March National General Executive Council meeting and asked permission for the program to go national. The GEC voted unanimously to allow this to happen and asked Compatriot Wilson to oversee the program from South Carolina.

Letters will be sent to Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force JROTC Headquarters requesting the award be



Adjutant-in-Chief Mark Simpson presents the Hunley Award to Cadet Bryant of the Salunda H.S.



Cadet Dylan M. Gunnels of Aiken, SC, was presented his medal on April 28th at South Aiken High School

placed as an approved award alongside the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War JROTC Award, and added to their Awards’ Manuals.

There will also be an addition to the National Website with application and Program description. All is planned

See **Award**, on page 4

THE FIELD PULPIT

Ed Westbury
SC Division Chaplain

When you ask, you do not receive, because you ask with wrong motives, that you may spend what you get on your pleasures. James 4:3

In Terry Tulley’s book Battlefields and Blessings there is an account about General John B. Gordon. He tells of an incident that occurred at a prayer meeting in his brigade.

“From the commander-in-chief to the privates in the ranks, there was a deep and sincere religious feeling in Lee’s army. Whenever it was convenient or practicable, these hungry but unyielding men were holding prayer meetings. Their supplications were fervent and often inspiring, but now and then there were irresistibly amusing touches. At one of these gatherings for prayer was a private who had lost one leg. Unable to kneel, he sat with his head bowed, while one of his comrades, whom we shall call Brother Jones, led in prayer. Brother Jones was earnestly praying for more manhood, more strength, and more courage. The brave one-legged Confederate did not like Brother Jones’s prayer. At that period of the war, he felt that it was almost absurd to be asking God to give the Confederates more courage, of which virtue they had an abundant supply. So he called from his seat: “Hold on there, Brother Jones. Don’t you know you are praying all wrong? Why don’t you pray for more provisions? We’ve got more courage now than we have any use for.”



There are times in all of our lives that we feel that God does not correctly answer our prayers. Just maybe it is because we are asking for the wrong things. God told us to be specific when telling Him our needs. He already knows what we need. He wants us to pray knowing that He cares so much for us that He gives us “more provisions.”

Every day I see and hear the news outlets saying the economy this and the economy that. Every day some politician is saying how their plan will work and their opponents plan will hurt the economy. Well, perhaps we need to listen to that one-legged Confederate soldier. We need to remember that God is in charge of our lives. We need to turn our lives over to the one in charge. God will give just what we need, when we need it. He knows a lot better than we what we need and what we need to do. Pray for what you truly need, pray for what your family truly needs, pray for what your friends truly need, pray for what your country truly needs, and pray for what the world truly needs. What is needed is more reliance on God.

Jesus often began or ended his prayers with, “Not my will, but yours be done.” These are not just words we should say but, an attitude we should hold in our hearts. When you pray, are you praying like Jesus and the one-legged soldier, or like Brother Jones?

Ed Westbury
SC Division Chaplain

McGowan Camp 40 Dedicates Monument

On May 9, 2009, the Brigadier General Samuel McGowan Camp #40 of Laurens County finalized a 3 1/2 year project by dedicating a monument to the men of McGowan’s Brigade at the Bloody Angle on the Spotsylvania National Battlefield. A crowd of more than 425 gathered mere feet from the Bloody Angle for the dedication and unveiling of the monument, including

folks from Louisiana and New York City, and all points in between. More than half of the crowd was South Carolinians, members of the SC Divisions of the SCV, UDC, OCR, and many descendants of the men of McGowan’s Brigade.

The 16th Regiment Color Guard of Greenville presented the SC State flag, the SC Division flag, and regimental flags of McGowan’s Brigade. Presenting the state flag and battle flags of Virginia was the 5th Brigade Color Guard of the Virginia Division. SC Division Commander Randy Burbage gave the Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. McGowan Camp Commander Robert Roper and Lt. Commander Gary Davis recognized men from Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia who had given much of their time and talents in helping make the monument to McGowan’s Brigade a reality. Special recognition was given to architect and McGowan Camp charter member Lee Dorn, of Greenwood, who designed the monument, and to SCV compatriot Lee Hart of Suffolk, Virginia who planned and managed the pouring of the foundation and the placement of the monument.

Noted author and historian Gordon Rhea delivered the dedication address, taking the audience through the steps of the battle of May 12, 1864.

The center of the Confederate battle line had been breached by a pre-dawn surprise attack, and General Robert E. Lee reacted swiftly to prevent the destruction of his army. Sent into the Muleshoe, with orders to drive out the Federals and re-establish the battle line, were brigades from North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, with McGowan’s Brigade the fourth and final brigade to charge into the fight. McGowan’s Brigade, consisting of the 1st, 12th, 13th, and 14th Regiments and Orr’s Rifle Regiment, entered the “in-describable pandemonium” and yard by yard fought their way to the angle. For over 18 hours, subjected to relentless attacks with no hope of re-enforcements, the men never flinched. The gruesome, horrific, often hand-to-hand combat caused the slight angle in the battle line to forever be known as the Bloody Angle. Around 3 A.M. on May 13, General Lee had completed a back-up line of defense, and the survivors were able to fall back. Survivors wrote that the exhausted men didn’t talk; they simply sat down and cried.

McGowan Camp member and SCV Adjutant-in-Chief Mark Simpson wrote and performed two songs

for the occasion, and during the second song, “A Salute to McGowan”, the monument was unveiled by direct descendants of B/G McGowan: Great-grandsons Pierre McGowan and William McGowan Mathew, great-great grandson Samuel McGowan III, and great-great granddaughter Kelly McGowan (Pierre’s daughter).

Dedication wreaths were placed by McGowan Camp 40 SCV, Kershaw Chapter 205 UDC, and 7th SC Brigade OCR. Quickly following the unveiling, the infantry re-enactors stepped into the actual trenches and fired

across the earthworks with the 16th Regiment Color Guard waving the Battle Flags behind them. Two cannon, provided and manned by Virginia re-enactors, were fired to open and close the ceremony.

A walking tour of the Bloody Angle was led by retired Park historian, author, and friend of the McGowan Camp, Mac Wyckoff, followed by a short trip to Spotsylvania Confederate Cemetery where SC flags were placed on the graves of the SC soldiers buried there. The remainder of the afternoon was spent touring the winter encampment of McGowan’s Brigade on the grounds of Montpelier, in Orange County, Va. Home of President James Madison and his wife, Dolly, the mansion is undergoing a complete refurbishing, and many in the group also took time to tour the historic home.

May 9, 2009 was a full day, dedicating a monument long overdue to some of our South Carolina heroes, and spending much of the day walking in their footsteps. Many, many people are due our thanks for their help in the monument project and for making the dedication service so special. The true history of the Bloody Angle is now preserved in granite for future generations.

Thank you.
Brig. Gen. Samuel McGowan
Camp 40, Laurens County, SC

Ed credits to: Mrs. Jennifer Sawyer who contributed the article.



MUSTER

Don Gordon
SC Division Lt. Commander

Compatriots, After serving for one and a half years as your 1st Lt. Commander I can tell you that our Division does a very good job of recruiting new members from the people that we already know but when the Sesquicentennial begins next year we are still going to know the same people that we know today so we need to take some additional steps to be in a position to take advantage of the surge in public awareness that will surely come.

Many Camps already see that their local newspapers carry the time and location of the monthly meeting and that is a very important step. I would also ask you to place a link on the home page of your Camp web-site for potential new members to click on if they want more information about joining our ranks.

To those Camps that go to local festivals I believe that if you have a cannon at your booth it will bring in a lot more people and so be sure that you have a place where they can leave their name & address to receive a Camp Newsletter along with a personal phone call to invite them to one of your Camp meetings.

Be sure to award the Gold Palmetto Tree Patch to any of your Camp members who have brought in two or more new recruits into the Division since the beginning of 2008.

Hopefully many of your other Camp members will follow in the same footsteps.

My Brother was a Marine aviator in Vietnam; my Father served in the Korean War and in World War II where he fought in the jungles of New Guinea where he was awarded our country’s second highest medal for valor the Distinguished Service Cross along with a Bronze Star and Purple Heart. My Father’s Grandfather served in Virginia.

All three were American fighting men who should be honored and respected yet today we have men who would honor the first two while denigrating the latter, Who will stand up for the good name of the Confederate soldier.... The Sons Of Confederate Veterans will that’s who, if you are tired of people running down the values that made America great then STAND WITH US or STAND ASIDE because we will not be deterred from our task.

Semper Southern
Don Gordon



Left-to-right: Great-Great-Granddaughter Kelly McGowan, Great-Great-Grandson Samuel McGowan III, Great-Grandson William McGowan Mathew, and Great-Grandson (and Kelly’s dad) Pierre McGowan.




Photo of Jeff
to come

Award, cont. from page 2

prior to the next school year Awards Ceremony season. Compatriot Wilson wished to thank all the camp members who made presentations and contributed to the overall success of this year’s program.




The Chapman High School Air Force JROTC held its annual National Awards Program on 11 May, 2009 at 7:00 pm in the school auditorium. Approximately 120 parents and guests attended this surprisingly brief (in light of the number of awards given), well-organized event carried out with pride, patriotism, and military precision. Sgt. Adam W. Ballenger Camp #68, Spartanburg, 2nd Brigade, SC Division, ANV, SCV, presented the Hunley Award for the first time. Shown in the photo are: 1 to r, Camp Commander Bill Geen, Hunley Award Recipient Cadet Col. Chad Cooper, Chaplain John Messer, presenter, and Bruce Johnson, Adjutant. It’s intended to make the Hunley Award Presentation part of this annual event.



If there had been no 2nd Amendment in 1861, the South could not have raised an army to defend itself against the invading Northern forces.

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“What have you done for the Confederate Veteran Today?”





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SC Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum

Exhibiting Artifacts from the Revolutionary War through the Present



Black Confederates - “Soldiers?” “Veterans?”

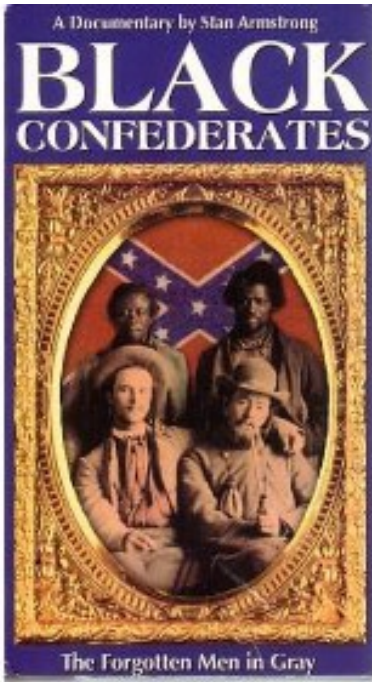
Those who question the existence of the “Black Confederate” level a variety of criticisms at the idea, i.e., how could black men fight for those who would keep them in slavery, or, there is no mention of these men on the muster rolls, or, the Confederate army would never allow a black man to be a soldier, or, they weren’t REAL soldiers as they were never officially enrolled as such, or, at best they were the equivalent of “civilian contractors” today and at worst they were simply coerced into service, etc. etc. One Yankee blogger even likened the “search for black confederates” to the “search for UFOs.” Well, that was sure creative if nothing else!?

One of the latest complaints against the “Black Confederate” story seems to be about how the SCV, UDC and others mislabel black men in Confederate armies as “soldiers.” This attack was perhaps spurred by a number of newspaper stories in recent years about ceremonies honoring such men – ceremonies, I might add, that the descendents of those black men actually participated in. According to the critics, we should not be labeling these men as “soldiers,” but as Confederate “slaves” who were coerced into serving, because, according to the critics, there is no way that these men would have done what they did of their own free will. In fact, some of these critics go so far as to accuse us of promoting deception insofar as the real stories of these men are concerned. We are accused, in the words of one Yankee blogger, of “using and abusing the history of slavery,” apparently for our own nefarious purposes, and indeed, of “blackwashing” the Confederacy.

With respect then, to the use of the word “soldier” in reference to “Black Confederates,” it is true that most of these men were not enrolled as soldiers, and that their duties normally did not include participation in combat, and that indeed, the Confederate government (as well as the Union government for the first two years of the war), technically prohibited their enrollment as such until 1865. There were a few like Holt Collier, for example, who actually were enrolled as soldiers, however these instances were rare and constituted no more than a small handful of men. With this I have no argument. Most black men in Confederate armies were actually support personnel, i.e., body servants, cooks, teamsters, musicians, etc. While there are numerous instances of them taking up arms to participate in combat, and numerous instances as well of them coming under fire and performing with as much courage as any white soldier, and numerous instances of these men expressing strong support for the South, the claim that there were 90,000 gun-toting black men in the Confederate armies who were functioning as actual soldiers or who were enrolled as such is simply incorrect.

So then, where did the use of the word “soldier” to describe these men come from?” Let me quote a few items from my research notes with respect to the use of that word as well as other similar words such as “veteran.”

**The Story of Amos Rucker, a Confederate body



trooper. However, when he died, the title of the article in the Petersburg Index-Appeal, dated May 23, 1886 read, “The Passing of Richard “Dick” Poplar, COL-



First Louisiana Guard

ORED CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.” The article the following day in that same newspaper which reported on his funeral used the same description, “COLORED CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.”

**Henry Warfield, of Mississippi, one of those interviewed in the “Slave Narratives, was a slave and one of the many body servants who accompanied their masters to war. When the interviewer asked him if he went back to farming after the war he replied, “No ma’am, I didn’t go back to de plow any more after de war. I worked alright but my spirit was broken. When a man is a SOLDIER he ain’t fit fur nothing else.”

**The “Confederate Veteran” magazine, March 1903 issue, page 110, reported the passing of “A Faithful Negro, Frederick Pouncey,” who was a body servant and slave. While “Faithful Negro” may seem patronizing and condescending to us today, the article in the magazine nonetheless describes Pouncey as “A Christian and a SOLDIER.”

**The “Confederate Veteran” magazine, May 1902 issue, page 199, describes a reunion which was attended by one Henry Johnson, of Bossier Parish, La. Johnson “went to war with his master, Joseph Hodges, and into the firing line with him and when his master was shot down, Johnson carried him on his back for 4 miles to the rear.” The article says of Henry Johnson, “He is highly respected by his white friends and proud that he was a Confederate SOLDIER.”

servant who “went with his master to war,” and who actually saw combat, though not officially enrolled as a soldier, was reported on in the old “Confederate Veteran” magazine, page 496 of the October 1909 issue. The title of the article reads, “Amos Rucker, the Negro Veteran,” and it reports that pallbearers at his funeral in 1909, “very tenderly carried the OLD VETERAN to his grave.”

**Dick Poplar, a free black man from Petersburg Virginia, was a chef in the Bollingbrook Hotel before the war. At the start of the war he joined the 13th Va. Cavalry. Other than the fact that he was captured at Gettysburg and spent 19 months as a POW in Point Lookout, little is known of what his duties were or what his official status was or what he did in that unit between 1861-63. A reasonable guess, in light of his culinary reputation, is that he was a cook and not a sword-wielding/pistol packing

I could give many more examples but I believe that these few should demonstrate my point, which is that while most black men serving in Confederate armies were not officially enrolled as soldiers that they nonetheless, on occasion, referred to themselves as “soldiers” or “veterans.” And on occasion as well, their white

comrades also referred to them using those words, as did newspapers that reported on their service or on their passing. I don’t expect that these men, or their white comrades, or the newspapers that reported on them, ever envisioned a day when certain people would get bent out of shape over it and would stand, mightily huffing and puffing, on technicalities and semantics. Well, the huffers and puffers will just have to deal with it. Use of the terms “soldier” or “veteran” when describing these men is not “Neo-Confederate” invention, no one is attempting to mislead anyone, and no one is “blackwashing” anything. The words in question may not have been technically correct, but nonetheless, they were, on occasion, used by the actual Confederates themselves! In short, the loose usage of the word “soldier” to describe these men is not a Neo-Confederate invention - it is actually a CONFEDERATE invention!

The bottom line, (and this is what really irks the critics), is that black men did not universally look upon the Yankees as their saviors. I suppose the thought of a black man, especially a slave, lending his support to the Confederacy while rejecting his alleged rescuers would have to be very upsetting to the naysayers. Most of these naysayers are Yankees and we all know that Yankees have never dealt well with rejection. Just look at how they reacted when the South rejected them and left the Union - they chastised the South for rejecting “the best government on earth” and then promptly launched a protracted and bloody invasion. Some things never change – especially the Yankee psyche. I can therefore, completely understand the incredulity that a modern day Yankee must feel when he finds that black men of the past sometimes rejected what he was peddling, or that some of their descendents today still reject his advances. It must be so painful. Somebody call Dr. Phil!



Unknown Black Confederate



Bill Vallante is a prolific writer who lives in NY, is staunch in defense of the Confederate Soldier.

Bill Vallante
Commack NY
Associate Member, SCV Camp 3000
Associate Member, SCV Camp 1506

Recommended Reading: “Complicity” (Ballantine Books, 2005)

“Complicity’s” full name is “Complicity: How the North Promoted, Prolonged, and Profited from Slavery”.

It is a book written by three northern journalists – Anne Farrow, Joel Lang, and Jenifer Frank of “The Hartford Courant”, a well-known Connecticut newspaper, and “the country’s oldest newspaper in continuous publication.”

The book exceeds the wildest expectations one could ever have for Northerners realizing and telling the truth about slavery and the North.

Just inside the book jacket one reads, “Slavery in

the South has been documented in volumes ranging from exhaustive histories to bestselling novels.

But the North’s profit from – indeed, dependence on – slavery has mostly been a shameful and well-kept secret ... until now.

In this startling and superbly researched new book, three veteran New England journalists demythologize the region of America, known for tolerance and liberation, revealing a place where thousands of people were held in bondage and slavery was both an economic dynamo and a necessary way of life.”

The following quotes are taken from the Preface

to the book ...

“... it was becoming clear that Connecticut’s role in slavery was not only huge, it was a key to the success of the entire institution ... We were now looking at nothing less than an altered reality.”

“How could we not know, for example, that in 1790 most prosperous merchants in Connecticut owned at least one slave, as did 50 percent of the ministers?

The federal census clearly showed this.”
“But as Lang wrote in the original ‘Complicity’

See [Book Review](#), on page 9

The Great Manipulator: *Lincoln and the Scriptures*

How an atheist politician craving for power misused the Holy Bible for populism.

There are so many books on Abraham Lincoln. In the Library of Congress publication catalogue his name appears ranking 3rd, after Jesus Christ and William Shakespeare. Lincoln is still being represented both as the greatest American man and President. Many books show him as a good Christian and even an exegetical scholar on biblical contents. This is completely untrue. Lincoln's intellect was the result of a limited and shallow formal education and manners and he never fully identified with any Christian church, not even with basic Christianity. Thus, Mr. Lincoln had troubles in understanding the true meaning of the Word of God, both by his lack of faith and education. But he had no troubles reading it and using entire passages to flavour his political speeches and writings. Unlike Thomas Jefferson, who also saw in the Bible "a great book" and recommended reading of the Scriptures to improve morals in the same way he would the writings of Livy or Tacitus¹, Lincoln used the Word of God to obtain tactical advances for his career and to achieve better populist effects. Herndon's Life of Lincoln illustrates this by saying that Lincoln achieved this effect, *"by using a language universally well-known, that may strike home to the minds of men in order to raise them up"*². He also used this tactic to present himself as the educated Christian gentleman he was not. Earl Schwartz, a modern Lincolnite scholar, wrote in the Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association that *"The Bible was the common coin of literate nineteenth-century Americans, and Lincoln made good use of its currency."*³

Doubtless it is due to Lincoln's long-term success in using the Word of God in this manner, that his legacy has over time become inextricably bound up with the words and themes of the Bible in a pseudo-Christian way. An aura of almost prophet-

ic and exegetical authority has accrued to his own words, heightened by the skillful use of several literary devices combined within the Holy Bible.⁴ Lincoln-era witnesses saw Old Abe training himself with the "great book": *"Mr. Lincoln was a great reader of the Bible, but I have a notion without knowing exactly why I have it, [...] that he read the Bible quite as much for its literary style as he did for its religious or spiritual content. [...] He read it in the relaxed, almost lazy attitude of a man enjoying a good book."*⁵

If we read Roy Basler's *Collected Works* of Lincoln, they appear marbled and shining with scriptural quotations and biblical references. But what Lincoln sought was an out-of-context use of the Scriptures to achieve opportunistic benefit in concrete circumstances rather than an exegetical appliance of Christian values or at least a moral teaching in politics. A few chosen examples are quite revealing:

During the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858, the Democratic candidate charged Lincoln that quoting the Scriptures did not suit him as a Republican. Old Abe answered he would continue doing it and added a vigorous defense of *"human equality"*, surrounding the verse *"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which in heaven is perfect"*

(Matt. 5:48).⁶ The Gospel was used here to hide dangerous intentions, as Lincoln went down in history as a champion of equality by literally redefining the purpose of American government as the pursuit of **equality** rather than **individual liberty** as originally intended by the Founding Fathers.⁷

During the Secession crisis Lincoln gave a speech in Independence Hall and used a biblical metaphor to affirm with great pathos his commitment to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution: *"May my right hand lose its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth" (Psalms 137:5-6) if ever I prove false to those teachings"*.⁸ This was a vacuous political oath peppered with biblical flavour that had a splendid effect on the audience.

Early 1861, during a fiery rally in Indianapolis in support of the Union, he made a scandalous political transposition of the words of Christ by declaring, *"When the people rise in masses in behalf of the Union and the liberties of their country, truly may it be said, 'The gates of Hell shall not prevail against them.'"*⁹ (Matt. 16:18)⁹. This is the real Lincoln unmasked: the religion of state, the will of the masses instead of the citizens (coming close to Marxism), and the blasphemous misuse of the words of Christ and his promise given to the ones who believe in Redemption.

Sometimes the infidel Lincoln was overcome by his intimate feelings. Until today there is much discussion about

the probability that Lincoln wrote the original draft of the 1863 Gettysburg Address without the words "under God" (in fact, they appear only in two of the five hand-written drafts existing today and there was much controversy among reporters who listened to the Lincoln speech). Many authors sustain they were

added later to add a religious touch in Lincoln-style tactics, to increase the "greatness" of the content.¹⁰

It is no surprise that a political figure like Lincoln had no sympathy in the entire Southland, even long before the War. This was not only because of his political views and the menaces that grow out of them, but because a man who was a tactical religious faker had no chance among true Christian believers. In South Carolina biblical culture, faith and exegetical studies were at its highest. This was true not only among the educated elites but among the common people as well. The disputes between Presbyterian professor James H. Thornwell in Columbia and Catholic Bishop Patrick Lynch of Charleston between 1841 and 1844 about the interpretation of parts of the Old Testament as apocryphal or not are among the finest theological writings of its time.¹¹ Though they never softened their opinions, in 1860 both Thornwell and Lynch joined the Confederate idea, with heart and soul, as believing Christian brothers. Lynch became President Davis envoy to the Papal States in 1864.

And what a difference between Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln in their use of the Holy Bible! The first used it as a true believer for the study and meditation about the

Word of God. The other one liked to read it in a *"relaxed, lazy style"* and used it as a kind of "tactical manual for rhetoric". Today Yankee Lincolnite scholars assert that the evidence of Lincoln's religious faith is in the clearest location for historians: his writings and speeches. But the very evidence of how Lincoln lived his faith and spent his life as a "Christian" is seen in the moment of his death. Instead of staying home on Good Friday to commemorate the crucifixion of Jesus and the Redemption which fulfilled those Scriptures (so often misquoted by Lincoln, the non-believer), he was shot while having fun in Ford's Theatre on Good Friday evening.

**Deo Vindice,
Raphael-Waldburg Zeil
McGowan Camp # 40, Laurens
Europe Camp # 1612**

Do Notes:

¹ Letter of Thomas Jefferson to his nephew Peter Carr giving him advice on how to improve his education, August 10, 1787. Norman Cousins (ed.) *"In God we Trust, the Religious Beliefs and Ideas of the American Founding Fathers"*, Harper&Bros., New York, 1958, p.128.

² *"Herndon's life of Lincoln: The history and personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln as originally written by William H. Herndon and Jesse W. Weik"*, World Pub., Cleveland, 1949, p. 325.

³ Earl Schwartz, *"A poor hand to quote Scripture: Lincoln and Genesis 3:19"*, Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association, Vol. 23, Issue 2, 2002, p. 37 (pp. 36-49).

⁴ See, Elton Trueblood, *"Abraham Lincoln: Theologian of American Anguish"*, Harper&Row, New York, 1973, p. 50, also Schwartz, op. cit. pp. 37-38.

⁵ Julia Taft Bayne, *"Tad Lincoln's Father"*, Little Brown and Co., 1931, p. 183.

⁶ Roy P. Basler (ed.), *"The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln"*, Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, 1953–1955, Vol. II, p. 501.

⁷ Thomas J. DiLorenzo, *"The Real Lincoln"*, Three Rivers Press, New York, 2002, p. 11.

⁸ Trueblood, op. cit. pp. 55-56.

⁹ Roy P. Basler (ed.), op. cit., Vol. I, p. 115.

¹⁰ See, Gabor Borritt, *"The Gettysburg Gospel: The Lincoln Speech That Nobody Knows"*, Simon & Schuster, reed. 2003.

¹¹ Thornwell wrote a book based on 19 of his letters. Bishop Lynch's answers are included in the Appendix. See: *"Arguments of Romanists from the Infability of the Church and the Testimony of the Fathers in behalf of the Apocrypha, Discussed and Refuted"*, Weir, McCarter & Allen, Columbia, 1845.



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Treason in Black and White: From John Brown to Robert Smalls

On December 2, 1859, John Brown of Potawatomie was hung by the State of Virginia after being convicted of treason against that Commonwealth, for conspiring with slaves and others to rebel, and for murder in the first degree. Virginia authorities saw no advantage to submitting Brown's case to the federal courts even though the federal arsenal was attacked, but they insisted on a primary principle in retaining legal jurisdiction.

Though none of the murders occurred on federal property, an advantage could have been had with federal courts as the many abolitionist fanatics and conspirators behind Brown might have been summoned to appear and also tried for treason. This might have produced results sufficient to avoid sectional conflict in 1859 by prosecuting those who funded, armed and encouraged it. To the warped mind of the transcendental-abolitionists, Brown's act was somehow "heroism."

What Is Treason?

The United States Constitution declares in Article III, Section 3 that: "Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It is clear in the Constitution that "them" means the States specifically, not the federated union. Further, Article IV, Section 2 requires that "A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice...shall on demand

of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

The Revolution:

Certainly the later constitutional interpretation of treason did not apply to blacks during the Revolution, though betraying those families who supported them, and in many cases causing their deaths, came to mean much the same. One example is black loyalist Thomas Peters of the black Pioneers, formerly a slave in the lower Cape Fear, who joined the British in 1776 after Virginia's Royal Governor, Lord Dunmore, emancipated black slaves who would join the British standard against American independence---a call that spread to the Carolinas and Georgia.

Another example was a slave in Georgia who led British Colonel Campbell's army of two thousand against Savannah in December 1778. Slave Quamino Dolly took them through the one unguarded passage in the swamps and to the rear of the American army which was completely surprised. In a shameless rout, over half the American army of 600 was killed, drowned or captured.

The War of 1812:

The War of 1812 saw the British once again issue an emancipation proclamation to incite a slave uprising, knowing full well that black slaves would flock to their lines. Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane promised that "unhappy settlers,

meaning the slaves of the Southern States, would be welcome aboard British vessels, freed from bondage, and sent to British possessions in North American and the West Indies," though they were immediately enlisted as troops. With their invasion force greatly enlarged with black recruits, the British landed a force of 2,500 at St. Mary's, Georgia in early 1815, 1,600 of which were former slaves. As this army moved inland, more slaves joined the British to burn, pillage and devastate the Georgia countryside of their families and former friends--perhaps not realizing that their newly-acquired friends had enslaved their ancestors and brought them here.

The War Between the States:

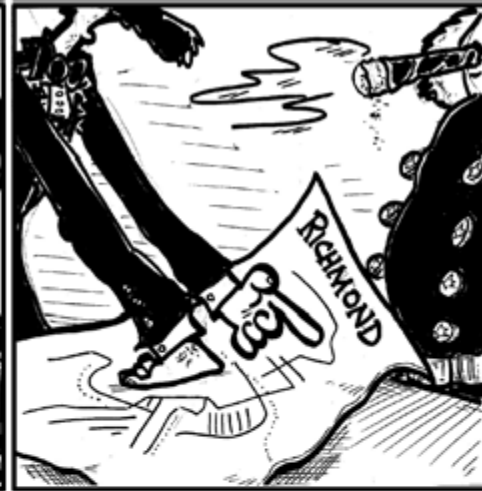
This war witnessed the Northern President, Lincoln, follow the lead of Lord Dunmore and Admiral Cochrane in issuing yet another emancipation proclamation. The intent each time was the same: uproot the labor force, attract large numbers of slaves to the invading army, and incite a brutal race war in the South.

In "After Slavery, The Negro in South Carolina During Reconstruction," author Joel Williamson recounts how abolitionist James Montgomery raised a regiment of South Carolina slaves in 1863.

Montgomery, a friend of dead fanatic John Brown, would train the ex-slaves to use the Kansas-style raid against their plantation families---swift, terrifying, and devastating, taking all that could be carried, and burning all that was left behind."

See **Treason**, on page 8

Headline for Cartoon???????????????



The Gunpowder Works of the Confederacy

by John Sutton

President Jefferson Davis studied the small, heavy, black iron casting; it resembled a lump of coal. It was a bomb, fresh from the drawing boards of the Confederate Torpedo Bureau. This device, experts told Davis, could be spirited aboard a Union steamer and dropped into the ship's load of coal. When heated in a boiler, it would explode and cripple the vessel. Turning the weapon over in his hands, Davis exclaimed, "Perfection herself!"

One of the victims was the steamship Greyhound, headquarters of the Union Army of the James's commander, Major General Benjamin F. "Beast" Butler. As the ship steamed along Virginia's James River on November 27, 1864, crewmen unwittingly threw one of the "coal lump" devices into one of the boilers. In moments, the Greyhound erupted into flames and sank. Union investigators declared, "Confederates dressed as roughly-garbed stowaways [had] slipped aboard and planted explosives, then fled." Confederates who knew the truth only laughed. Not only was this a tactical success, but it made fools of Federal security investigators as well! Col George Washington Rains was the man who provided the gunpowder that filled the bomb.

Col Rains created much of the struggling South's gunpowder, and it is the story of George that is as much the story of the gunpowder mill. George graduated third in the class of 1842 from West Point, and taught chemistry, mineralogy and geology at West Point from 1844 to 1846; he got his first taste of combat in the Mexican War.

George resigned his commission in 1856 and became president of the Highland Iron Works in Newburgh, New York. The outbreak of war drew him home to join the Confederate army. Commissioned a major of artillery in July 1861, he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in May 1862 and colonel in July 1863.

When he joined the Ordnance Bureau, Colonel Josiah Gorgas, chief of ordnance told him to get busy making gunpowder. His task would not be an easy one. For half a century before the War, there had been virtually no ammunition made in the South except during the Mexican War. Shortly after the April 14, 1861, capture of Fort Sumter, the Confederate War Department reported that there was only 491,111 pounds of powder within Confederate territory. President Davis said his army had enough powder for one month of "light fighting." It was a desperate situation. Rains left Richmond to enlarge and improve the South's existing powder-making facilities.

"I almost lived in railroad cars," he recalled, "devising plans, examining the country for locations, hunting up materials, engaging workmen, making contracts and employing more or less every available machine shop and foundry from Virginia to Louisiana."

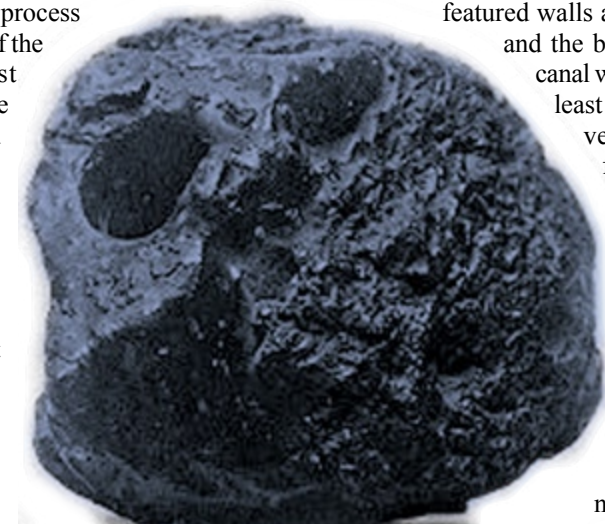
Gunpowder meant black powder, and is still made mainly of potassium nitrate, also known as saltpeter or niter, in combination with sulfur and charcoal. George knew there was very little above ground niter or sulfur in the Confederacy, so he prospected it throughout the summer of 1861. In caves in Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia he found an abundance of earth rich in nitrates. He put crews to work digging it out, and soon formed

the Niter and Mining Bureau. He turned two idle mills near Nashville, Tennessee, into powder-making factories and enlarged them; by late October 1861 the factory was producing 3,000 pounds of powder a day. The operation was so successful that Rains sought to start a second plant nearer to Richmond, but could find no one capable of replacing him as overseer in Nashville. So, he wrote a booklet detailing the powder-making process, *Notes on Making Saltpeter from the Earth of the Caves*, and trained a force of men. Leaving them to run the Nashville plant, he headed for Richmond.

Rains had sent agents to Europe by way of Canada to buy more nitrate, and in time he smuggled in about 2.8 million pounds. At home he found an untapped, if unsavory supply: outhouses, latrines and chamber pots. Though this collection was unpopular and heavily criticized, it was productive. Niter beds near many population centers yielded several ounces of niter to each cubic foot. The process

inspired some of the war's bawdiest songs, as anyone who has served in the military can easily imagine!

By mid-November 1861, Rains was producing about 1,500 pounds of powder daily in Richmond, but he knew it was not enough.



A coal torpedo. This example is a model of one found in Jefferson Davis' office by Union General Edward Ripley when Union forces captured Richmond in April 1865.

About this time he read a booklet describing England's Waltham Abbey Works, then the world's largest and most modern powder plant. The Confederacy desperately needed a great plant like that, he told Gorgas, who agreed and allowed Rains to begin working on it.

Rains chose Augusta, Georgia, site of a former U.S. arsenal, as the home for his new operation, the Augusta Powder Works. The complex stretched for miles along a canal and was ideal for a central supply base; it was safe from Union raiders, offered easy access to water and rail transportation to the South's main shipping points, and had sufficient willow trees to make charcoal. George Rains designed the Augusta powder works with safety and efficiency in mind.

George searched the South for materials to build the factory. He obtained 250 tons of machinery, including five-ton rollers, a 130-horse-power engine, boilers, a 14-ton flywheel, huge retorts, iron cylinders, iron evaporating pans - and hauled it all to Augusta. Under Rains' direction, copper boilers were made from turpentine and whiskey stills he brought in from back-woods moonshiners. He brought raw copper from Tennessee, iron and coal from northern Alabama and North Carolina, and tin and zinc for roofing from Mobile.

The Confederacy spent about \$385,000

for the plant, and both Rains and Gorgas boasted that it was one of the South's best investments. By the time the plant began operation on April 10, 1862, powder coming through the Union's blockade cost more than \$3 per pound; the Augusta Powder Works made a million pounds a year at a significantly lower cost. According to George's calculations, the powder works saved the Confederacy almost \$2 million.

Rains pioneered clever new designs to increase the plant's productivity. He developed new ways to cool the powder and remove smoke and ashes from the factory. He also originated and perfected new methods of purifying and pulverizing raw sulfur. When a lack of willow threatened to slow charcoal production, he determined that cottonwood, abundant near Augusta, would work just as well.

Safety was always one of Rains' main concerns at the Augusta Powder Works. To minimize the danger, the 12 rolling mills featured walls as thick as 10 feet, and the buildings along the canal were separated by at least 1,000 yards to prevent any explosion from setting off a chain of blasts.

Thirty-gallon water tanks lined the area above the boilers and were rigged to drench the powder the moment a fire started. It is interesting to note that modern

no explosions during powder deliveries from Augusta. Rains also boasted that no battle was lost for want of gunpowder. Although battle losses have been attributed to lack of powder, analysis today reveals Rains' boast has some validity, as the powder was usually available, but there was no way to transport it from the nearest railhead to the battlefield in time.

The Augusta Powder Works produced 2.75 million pounds of high-quality gunpowder by April 1865. More than 70,000 pounds was still on hand when Richmond fell. George was pleased after the war to learn that his captured gunpowder was being used for artillery practice at Fort Monroe, where Federal officials classified it as "very superior-the very best."

Rains closed his powder works on April 18, 1865. "Sadly I took down the last beloved flag and folded it away," he recalled. "The fires went out in the furnaces; the noise of the mills ceased; one by one the workmen slowly went away and once more I stood on the banks of the canal alone."

The city bought the dilapidated powder works from the U.S. government in 1872 and tore down the mills to make way for new industries. Col. Rains, then a professor at the Medical College of Georgia, appeared before the city council requesting that "at least the noble obelisk be allowed to remain forever as a fitting monument to the dead heroes who sleep on the unnumbered battlefields of the South." Large stone tablets on the base of the chimney pay tribute to the fallen Confederacy and to George Rains, who "under almost insuperable difficulties erected, and successfully operated these powder works --- a bulwark of the beleaguered Confederacy."

Rains died on March 21, 1898, at the age of 81.

Today, the Powder Works chimney is the only extant structure built by the Confederacy for wartime use. It's design is still a marvel of physics and engineering, as it was designed to cool and extinguish all the sparks. The architecture is unique, with beautiful crenellations and merlons, and is studied by architectural students world wide.

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This type of raid “became the professional trademark of “Mon”gomery’s boys” and, to some extent that of the Negro soldier in South Carolina.” But sometimes black slaves had to be coaxed into their perfidy.

Williamson continues: “On March 10, he landed in Jacksonville (Florida)...and led a foray seventy-five miles inland, returning laden with booty and a large number of potential soldiers---lately slaves. In May and June, raids up the Ashepoo and Combahee rivers in South Carolina and an attack on the village of Darien, Georgia supplied more recruits. Meanwhile, [General] Hunter issued an order drafting all able-bodied Negro men remaining on the plantations. Others were seized in the night by squads of Negro soldiers. On one plantation on St. Helena, Betsey’s husband was thus taken, leaving her with ten children and a “heart most broke.” Those who attempted to evade the draft were roughly treated. Josh, who had fled to the marshes, was tracked to his hiding place and when he again tried to elude his pursuers was shot down and captured.”

Robert Smalls of Charleston:

Lastly, a very confused Charleston writer a few years ago praised Robert Smalls “heroism” for assisting the enemy of his State and waging war against it. Though Smalls was given great freedom and latitude as a slave and being taught trades with which to earn money and purchase the freedom of both he and his future wife, he turned his back on those who trusted and nurtured him to adulthood.

Author E. Milby Burton relates in the “Siege of Charleston,” “On May 12, 1862, the small but fast shallow-draft steamer Planter was sent to Cole’s Island to take on board four guns...with orders to transport them...to Middle Ground Battery (Fort Ripley). Having loaded the guns, the Planter proceeded to the city; since it was late, she tied up at her usual berth at Southern Wharf. In spite of a general order stating that officers were to remain on board during the night, the captain, mate and engineer left the Planter in charge of the Negro crew under the command of Robert Smalls and returned to their homes. Smalls, a man of exceptional ability, planned to abscond with the Planter and turn her and the guns over to the blockading fleet outside the harbor. Heading for the nearest blockade vessel, the USS Onward, Smalls lowered his two flags and ran up a white sheet. A crew was put aboard, and she went straight to Port Royal. Smalls was praised by the enemy for his part in the abduction of the Planter, and he and his crew received prize money.” Smalls share amounted to \$1500;

the other crew members received less. Smalls was then made a pilot and led enemy forces through local waters against South Carolina’s defenders, encouraging black slaves to desert their homes and wage war against it as the British had done during the Revolution and the War of 1812.

Like John Brown, Smalls rightly should have been tried and hung for treason but the State had lost control of its political existence between 1865 and 1877. As part of the corrupt Reconstruction regime controlling South Carolina, Smalls was rewarded by his new masters with political power to deliver the freedmen vote to the Radical Republicans. As a Radical State congressman he voted against lifting voting disabilities on South Carolina patriots who supported independence, and was convicted in 1877 of taking a \$5000 bribe for the awarding of a State printing contract to a Republican crony. This traitor was saved by an appeal to his Republican masters in Washington, and a deal was made to drop charges against him in return for bogus election violations against South Carolina being dismissed. This was not a surprising turn of events when those who committed treason against their families, homes and States returned with the conqueror’s protection, and with a vengeance.

The time to hold accountable those who fought against American independence, committed high treason in the midst of American patriots fighting for political liberty, and adhered to their enemies more than once, is very long overdue. John Brown’s end was appropriate for his crime, though many more like Robert Smalls escaped justice.

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About the author:

Bernhard Thuersam is a founder and current executive director of the Cape Fear Historical Institute (CFHI) in Wilmington, North Carolina. A native of the Niagara Falls area and student of Southern history since 1958, he is a former Chairman of the Cape Fear Museum Board of Trustees. Contact him at bernhard1848@att.net



South Carolina Division Sons of Confederate Veterans

Policy on Hate Groups



The Sons of Confederate Veterans is not a hate group and The South Carolina Division, SCV does not knowingly allow anyone with ties to hate groups to join. The SCV has removed, and will remove, any member who expresses racist sentiments. Specifically, the following is not allowed and will be grounds for immediate dismissal:

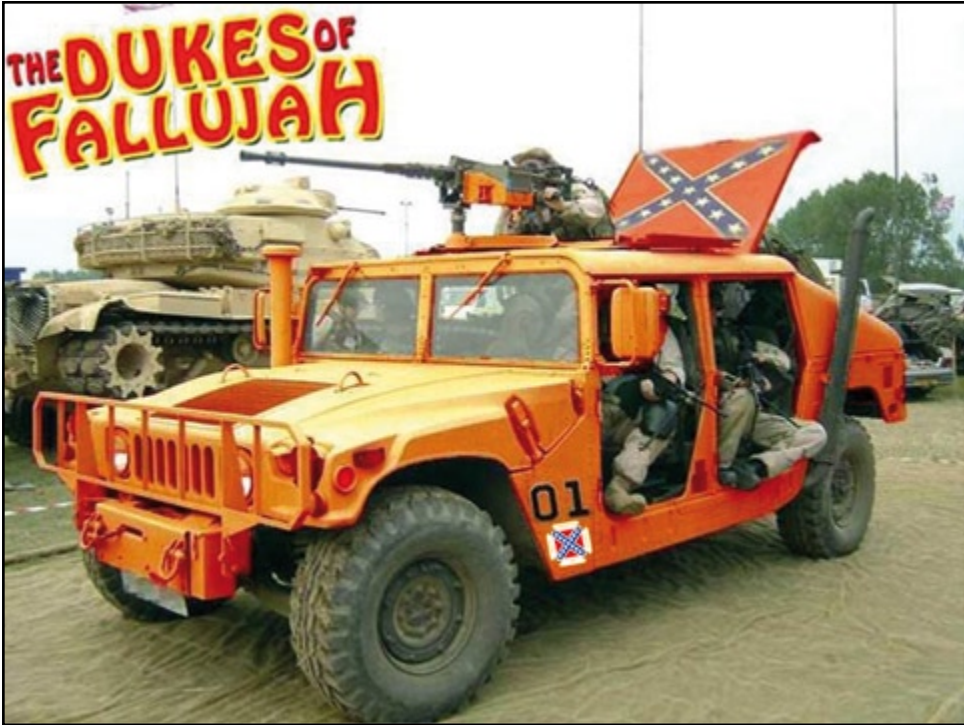
Membership in or attempting to recruit SCV members for racist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, American Nazi Party or National Alliance.

Disseminating racist literature to fellow SCV members by mail or in person.

Membership in any organization promoting the violent overthrow of the United States government.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SCV MUST BE AWARE OF THESE RESTRICTIONS AS THEY WILL BE VIGOROUSLY ENFORCED.

Loving the South and defending its culture, symbols and heritage **DOES NOT MEAN HATE**. Many SCV members are descendents of a varied cross section of descendents of the old south, such as: Native-Americans, African-Americans, Hispanic and Asian-Americans, Jewish and Christian Confederates. These groups’ contributions to Southern culture have made the South a beautiful and unique region. To deny their descendents membership in our organization would betray our principles and the very ancestors we honor. We welcome all descendants of Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Marines or those who materially aided the South in its struggle for independence.



Submission Requirements

Acceptable formats for copy and pictures. Submissions must be made to the Editor-in-Cheif.

- Article copy: Microsoft Word only
Do not type article in email
Do not format
Do not place pictures in articles
- Photos: Photos should be .jpg, .jpeg or .tif
Do send as sideshows
Do not place photos in articles
- Exceptions: Contact the Editor-in-Chief or Art Director for any exceptions.



The Confederate Soldier was NEVER not an American!
March with the Division in Columbia’s grand 2009 Annual Veterans Day Parade, the largest in the state! Over 100 units and 20,000+ spectators viewed last year’s parade. Come be a part of this great American tradition!

WHERE: Columbia near Elmwood Ave. and Main St.
WHEN: Wednesday, Nov. 11th
TIME: 10:00 a.m. sharp!
WHO: All Division members especially ALL VETERANS!
DRESS: Coat & Tie please! Or uniform.
CONTACT: Dean Stevens, CMD Chairman, 803-760-2018, cpldsofhib@aol.com.

It is our SACRED DUTY to honor the Confederate veterans. It is our PATRIOTIC DUTY to pay respect to all American veterans.

people’s best interest. With a rapidly declining membership, their only hope is to stir the pot of division in order to make them feel and appear to be relevant. It is a disgrace when sports organizations, corporate America and institutions of higher learning allow these thugs to sit on their boards and bend down to their rules. One example and there are others, the grocery chain, Food Lion LLC along with it’s other stores, Bloom, Reids, Harvey’s and Bottom Dollar. This group of food stores is a subsidiary of Brussels based Delhaize group headquartered in Salisbury, North Carolina. They provide great financial support to the ACC with profits gained from the families of Southern patriots who honor and respect the Southern Cross. It is a disgrace to the majority of Americans who look at the Confederate flag as a proud symbol of the heritage and fighting spirit of the Southern soldier.

Consider a fact that makes the NAACP uneasy and confused: the Ole Miss football victory over Texas in this past year’s Cotton Bowl! The NAACP is totally befuddled asking itself, “In a state with the Confederate flag emblazoned in their flag how the heck can a university whose fight song is Dixie possibly recruit any quality players from all over, be ranked in the top 10 and win one of the top BCS Championship games?” And do it with a full array of fine black athletic talent?

“How could any quality black football player ever consider Mississippi as a place to display his athletic skills? And, oh my gosh, did you hear Dixie play over and over at game’s end on national CBS television last New Year’s day? But Mississippi is on our boycott list! Don’t these black players know that? How dare they cross us on this hugely important social matter?”

The 2010 election for Governor in Georgia, with a candidate promising the voters a vote with the 56 flag on the ballot, will bring the questions to professional, college leaders and corporate sponsors “What will we do now that Georgia is putting a Confederate flag back on their state flag?” We can’t boycott or place sanctions on Atlanta, can we?” Stay Tuned Sports Fans! “this thing ain’t over ‘til we say it’s over.”

The discourse of civility toward the South has reached a new low. One example: on the national scene recently a Congressman from South Carolina who disagreed with an upcoming bill in congress came under attack by those that

supported the legislation but attacked him for his membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Instead of debating the issues in Washington City, the liberal, socialist media along with the pandering politicians sought to silence the opposition. These kinds of tactics play well in the Northeast, who has historically looked down their nose at the Southern people. Fair-minded voters from around the country understand the history and proud heritage of South Carolina and will not back down from these blatantly obscene false attacks.

We, as citizens of this state and as members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, will not compromise our God given right to honor those that served our state with dignity and honor.

**Respectfully Submitted
John H. Harris, Chairman
Heritage Defense Committee
South Carolina Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans**



As director, Mr. Roberson has kept and tried to expand the museum’s original goals of covering South Carolina’s entire great heritage of military history, along with the War Between the States, which includes artifacts from the Revolutionary War through the current War on Terror. One of his goals has been to bring the school children into the doors of the Confederate Relic Room. Well this past year despite a sluggish economy and multiple budget cuts, the museum saw a 24 percent increase in attendance. With a reduction of staff from eight when he became director to six due to budget cuts, the staff works even harder. When one visits the museum this is evidenced by the many displays and different programs available to the public. They have accomplished much for South Carolinians to be proud.

Since it’s founding in 1896 to the present, the Confederate Relic Room has been committed to promoting history and educating the public. This museum is one of the great shrines to the history of the Southern Patriots that served the Palmetto state. Be sure to visit and see for yourself what a fine museum of Confederate artifacts we have in this collection.



State of South Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans License Plate



**Available statewide at all DMV licensing offices.
To purchase the SCV license plate you must show a current and valid SCV membership card.
GET YOURS TODAY!**

CAMP CLASSIFIEDS

See classified and ad rates on page 2

Camp Classifieds

Your Camp can reach out to the entire Division to promote and advertise its special projects and events!

It’s simple. Just send your text copy and photos to the Editor-in-Chief for approval. You will reserve a professionally designed, attractive color ad, 2 1/2” x 3”. The space is **FREE**, but there is a small \$65.00 artwork fee for each ad per issue. All text copy **must** be submitted in MS Word and all photos **must** be full file in JPEG format. Your artwork fee must be received by the Division Adjutant before publication: Jan. 15 for the Feb. issue; May 15 for the June issue and Oct. 15 for the Nov. (holiday) issue

ADVERTISE IN THE Palmetto Partisan

The *Palmetto Partisan* will open its pages to commercial business advertisers. Although the maximum allowable size will be 1/4 page, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, your full color, high impact ad will reach over a thousand non-members and elected officials, as well as business and education leaders across South Carolina.

If you would like more information about this unique marketing opportunity kindly send an email inquiry to SCVGrafx@gmail.com Rates are listed on page 2, lower left.

SC Division Quartermaster Carl Potter introduces the first of many fundraisers for the South Carolina Division

1858 Remington Revolver with Knife in a presentation case

CELEBRATE THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR OF NORTHERN AGGRESSION BY OWNING ONE OF THESE LIMITED EDITION REVOLVERS.

The revolver will be 24 karat gold plated, with the following information engraved into the revolver: On the cylinder will be a battle scene of Ft. Sumter with the date of 12 April 1861, Engraving of President Jefferson Davis and General Lee on the hand grips, engraving of the HL Hunley will be along one side, 1st CSA National Flag on one side and the Confederate Battle Flag on the other side and inscribed across the barrel “1860 The Cause For Southern Independence 1865.” Additional scroll work will balance everything out.



There will only be 150 of these manufactured!

This revolver will be a masterpiece that is worthy of passing down to many future generations.

*The manufacturer is making this affordable for any compatriot that would like to order one. They are willing to accept a down payment of \$200.00 and payments as low as \$50.00 until this collectors’ piece is paid for. I have the “proof” for this revolver if you would like to see it. All purchases of this revolver will have to come through the SC Division Quartermaster, Carl Potter. Please contact Quartermaster Potter at 803-730-1811 or carl@cmpotter.us if you have questions. Photos will be posted on the SC SCV Division website shortly. When 150 have been sold, your opportunity to own one of these 150th anniversary masterpieces will be gone. Act now if you want to be one of the 150 owners! The price is **\$1495.00** and will be shipped directly to you. No one will ever touch your Revolver but the manufacturer and you!*

issue of the newspaper, ‘somehow in popular perception, slavery has been cut out of the trade triangle and transferred forward to the Civil War, where it became a moral problem confined to the South.

Just as Connecticut was thought not to have “had slavery” because it did not have many slaves or Southern-style plantations, it was thought not to profit from slavery as much as the South did.

The truth, however, which ought to have been plain, is that Connecticut derived a great part, maybe the greatest part, of its early surplus wealth from slavery.”

“What was true of Connecticut turned out to be overwhelmingly true of the entire North.”

Most of what you’ll read here was gleaned from older, often out-of-print texts, and from period newspapers, largely in Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts.

We are journalists, not scholars, and want to share what surprised, and even shocked, the three of us.

We have all grown up, attended schools, and worked in Northern states, from Maine to Maryland.

We thought we knew our home.

We thought we knew our country.

We were wrong.”

We applaud and greatly appreciate the integrity and courage of these three Northern journalists who put truth above myth and honesty above regional pride.

Victory in Hardeeville, South Carolina

by John Sutton, Commander, Camp #2100

On Friday September 18th 2009, at the Catfish Festival in Hardeeville, SC, the men of the Charles Jones Colcock Camp #2110 emerged victorious from a Heritage violation. Color SGT Danny Denton, Adjutant Leon Smith and Commander John Sutton prominently displayed the Camp’s Battle Flag and the banner with the SCV logo.

The Mayor of Hardeeville Mayor demanded that Dixie Outfitters take down their Confederate naval jack. Moments later, the Festival coordinator told us our Battle Flag must come down or we must leave, on order of the Mayor. I took control of the situation to ensure all interaction remained respectful and focused. He offered to refund the entry fee, which I refused. I explained:

- a. We are a formal organization, with recognized 501 (c) (3) status.
- b. Display of our Flag and logo is First Amendment protected speech.
- c. I was personally willing to be forcibly ejected and arrested before taking down the Flag.
- d. Was he willing to endure lawsuits and bad publicity over the First Amendment as well as lost income if we were ejected from the event?

He expressed his personal sympathy for us, as he was just trying to follow orders, so we had to talk to the Mayor. He had no choice but to have us removed, forcibly if necessary. We parted on congenial if differing terms. Adjutant Smith called the local TV station, making sure the Festival coordinator heard the call.

Commander Burbage and Kirk Lyons, Chief Counsel for the Southern Legal Resource Center advised us to determine the venue owners. If a City event, the Mayor was wrong. If a private event, the Mayor’s authority was still restricted, depending upon the exact circumstances. These instructions were vital to coordinating the defensive maneuvers necessary to repel the attacks without impugning our forefathers’ virtues or principles.

Adjutant Smith and I went to meet with the mayor, but he was out. The city confirmed the Catfish Festival was sponsored by a 501 (c) (3) entity. I called the Mayor, reiterating the points above. The Mayor demanded that the Flag must come down or we had to leave, by force if necessary, because Hardeeville is a diverse community. I responded respectfully that we would not take the Flag down, whereupon he terminated the conversation. This conversation embodies the only regret that I have, in that I could have responded to his comment of diversity saying that his diversity excluded us.

The Dixie Outfitters ladies were in tears. They had struck their naval jack in conciliation. We assured them we were defending their rights as well. Our status was stronger, and we had the backing of the entire SC SCV division behind us. Drawing upon the words of the Rebelaires’ song For the Cause, we explained they had just faced down people filled with hate for our Southland’s sake. I gently explained that evil knows no compromise; by lower-

ing their naval jack, they projected weakness and invited further attack.

Within 5 minutes of the TV van stopping at the gate, we were informed that we were welcome to stay with our Flag. The reporter declined to do anything as the crisis was over; I concurred as any report would be interpreted as taunting the City and fan resentment.

Throughout the evening, we received apologies from the following officials:

- e. Hardeeville Mayor Pro Tempore
- f. Hardeeville City Council Chairman
- g. Catfish Festival Chairman
- h. Catfish Festival Coordinator
- i. Multiple Hardeeville City Councilmen

Adjutant Smith and I made sure the Dixie Outfitters also received apologies by escorting these individuals to their booth.

My official Commander’s statement is: “The Colonel Colcock Camp #2100, of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is grateful that the City of Hardeeville recognizes the right of all Americans to peacefully express and practice their beliefs.”

Several vendors expressed their admiration for the stand we took, with emphasis on our courtesy and professionalism. The Dixie Outfitters gave us a T-shirt, meal vendors refused payment, and a couple from New Jersey gave us a sample of their temporary tattoos. Of course, they insisted the tattoo had to be the Battle Flag!

During the War for Southern Independence, the enemy was ravaged by Southern fever; today his mind fevers again with the glorious heat of Southern Freedom radiating from the Battle Flag.

Southern soldiers routed the enemy with the cold steel bite of the bayonet; again he knows the bite of cold hard steel found in Southern

Backbone.

Southern soldiers drove the enemy back with hot steel of Southern shot; once again he reels from shots of Truth, and Honor, and Integrity.

The men of the Colcock Camp are to be highly commended. Some were unable to be present, but a victorious outcome would not have been possible without their continual support of the Camp. Just as David rewarded all of his men, including those who “remained by the stuff” after the battle over the Amalekites (I Samuel 30), so all the Camp members should be acknowledged as contributors to this success.

The men fulfilled the Charge this day. Our forefathers defended their names and virtues in their day and time. With them looking on as silent Ghosts in Grey, the Colcock Camp engaged the enemy for their sakes in our day and time. The Camp defended their good names, and zealously guarded their history. The Camp clearly emulated their virtues and perpetuated further their values we still hold dear.



“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate Soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”

The Charge is the official “Mission Statement of the Sons of Confederate Veterans”

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee

Commander General, United Confederate Veterans Reunion at New Orleans, 1906



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